



A Cleveland, O., dispatch says: Michael Mulcahey, the last survivor of the three aides who accompanied General Phil Sheridan on his famous ride to Winchester, died last night.

The Reserve Trust Company of Cleveland, O., has made an assignment. The liabilities are \$2,700,000. Inability to realize on outstanding loans is said to have caused a failure.

Further consideration of the Brownsville Negro Soldier affair has been postponed by the Senate until December next. Senator Foraker agreed to the postponement.

The Vreeland currency bill passed the house with a vote of 183 to 145.

Edward G. Lewis, the St. Louis banker, was acquitted in the federal court at St. Louis.

The Omaha Packing company's plant at South Omaha was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$900,000.

An Associated Press dispatch under date of Chicago, May 15, follows: "Delegates from fifty commercial and shipping associations from the west and middle west met in conference here today to discuss means of preventing eastern railroads from carrying into effect a proposed increase in freight rates. The conference was held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' association. It is expected by the promoters of the meeting that the result will be the starting of a movement to advance pending national legislation which will make it impossible for the railroads to increase rates without the consent of the interstate commerce commission."

The socialist national convention in session at Chicago, nominated for president Eugene V. Debs of Indianapolis, and for vice president Benjamin Hanford of New York.

The republican district convention for the Seventeenth congressional district of Ohio endorsed Senator Foraker for the presidency.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AT THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The following declaration of principles was presented and adopted at the White House conference, which closed its session May 15:

"We, the governors of the states and territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled, do hereby declare the conviction that the great prosperity of our country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes and where they laid the foundation of this great nation.

"We look upon these resources as a heritage to be made use of in establishing and promoting the comfort, prosperity and happiness of the American people, but not to be wasted, deteriorated or needlessly destroyed.

"We agree that our country's future is involved in this; that the great natural resources supply the material basis upon which our civilization must continue to depend and upon which the perpetuity of the nation itself rests.

"We agree, in the light of facts

brought to our knowledge and from information brought from sources which we can not doubt, that this material basis is threatened with exhaustion. Even as each succeeding generation from the birth of the nation has performed its part in promoting the progress and development of the republic, so do we in this generation recognize it as a high duty to perform our part, and this duty in a large degree in the adoption of measures for the conservation of the natural wealth of the country."

"We declare our firm conviction that this conservation of our natural resources is a subject of transcendent importance which should engage unremittingly the attention of the nation, the states and the people in earnest co-operation. These natural resources include the land on which we live and which yield our food; the living waters which fertilize the soil, supply power and form great avenues of commerce; the forests which yield the materials for our homes, prevent erosion of the soil and conserve the navigation and other uses of our streams, and the minerals which form the basis of our industrial life and supply us with heat, light and power.

"We agree that the land should be so used that erosion and soil wash should cease, that there should be reclamation of arid and semi-arid regions by means of irrigation and of swamp and overflowed regions by means of drainage; that the waters should be so conserved and used as to promote navigation to enable the arid regions to be reclaimed by irrigation and to develop power in the interests of the people; that the forests, which regulate our rivers, support our industries and promote the fertility and productiveness of the soil, should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly beneath the surface should be used as to prolong their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased; that the sources of national wealth exist for the benefit of all the people and that the monopoly thereof should not be tolerated.

"We commend the wise forethought of the president in sounding the note of warning as to the waste and exhaustion of the natural resources of the country and signify our appreciation of his action of calling this conference to consider the same and to seek remedies therefor through co-operation of the nation and the states.

"We agree that this co-operation should find expression in suitable action by the congress within the limits of and co-extensive with the national jurisdiction of the subject and complementary thereto, by the legislatures of the several states within the limits of and co-extensive with their jurisdiction.

"We declare the conviction that in the use of the natural resources our independent states are interdependent and bound together by ties of mutual benefits, responsibilities and duties.

"We agree in the wisdom of future conferences between the president, members of congress and the governors of the states regarding the conservation of our national resources with the view of continued operation and action on the lines suggested. And to this end we advise that, from time to time, as in his judgment may seem wise, the president call the governors of the

states, members of congress and others into conference.

"We agree that further action is advisable to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same. And to that end we recommend the appointment by each state of a commission on the conservation of natural resources to co-operate with each other and with any similar commission on behalf of the federal government.

"We urge the continuation and extension of forest policies adapted to secure the husbanding and renewal of our diminishing timber supply, the prevention of soil erosion, the protection of head waters and the maintenance of the purity and navigability of our streams. We recognize that the private ownership of forest lands lends responsibilities in the interest of all the people; we favor the enactment of laws looking to the protection and replacement of privately owned forest.

"We recognize in our waters a most valuable asset of the people of the United States and we recommend the enactment of laws looking to the conservation of water resources for irrigation, water supply, power and navigation, to the end that navigable and source streams may be brought under complete control and fully utilized for every purpose. We especially urge on the federal congress the immediate adoption of a wise, active, and thorough waterways policy, providing for the prompt improvement of our streams and conservation of their water sheds required for the uses of commerce and the protection of the interests of our people.

"We recommend the enactment of laws looking to the prevention of waste in the mining and extraction of coal, oil and gas and other minerals with a view to their wise conservation to the use of the people and the protection of human life in the mines.

"Let us conserve the foundations of our prosperity."

PROVISIONS OF THE VREELAND CURRENCY BILL

The Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald describes the Vreeland currency bill, which passed the house recently, in this way:

The Vreeland bill, as passed by the house today, provides that national banks, each having an unimpaired capital and a surplus of not less than 20 per centum, not less than ten in number, having an aggregate capital and surplus of at least \$5,000,000, may form voluntary associations to be designated as

national clearing-house associations.

The banks uniting to form such association shall, by their president or vice presidents, acting under authority from the board of directors, make and file with the secretary of the treasury a certificate setting forth the names of the banks composing the association, the principal place of business of the association and the name of the association, which name shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury. Upon the filing of such certificate the banks therein named shall become a body corporate and may sue and be sued and exercise the powers of a body corporate.

Not more than one such national clearing-house association shall be formed in any city. The several members of the association shall be taken, as nearly as conveniently may be, from a territory composed of a state or part of a state, or contiguous parts of one or more states.

Any national bank having the qualifications prescribed for membership shall, upon application to the secretary of the treasury, be admitted to membership in a national clearing-house association for its respective city or territory, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the liabilities of an original member. No bank can be a member of two national clearing-house associations.

The dissolution, voluntary or otherwise, of any bank in an association shall not affect the corporate existence of the association unless there shall then remain less than the minimum number of ten banks. The reduction of the number of banks below the minimum of ten shall not affect the existence of the corporation with respect to the assertion of all rights in favor of or against such association. The affairs of the association shall be managed by a board consisting of one representative from each bank.

By-laws for the government of the association shall be made by the board, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury. A president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of not less than five members shall be elected by the board. The powers of the board, except in the election of officers and making of by-laws, may be exercised through its executive committee.

The association shall have all powers necessary to render available as a basis for additional circulation any securities, including commercial paper held by a national banking association. For the purpose of obtaining such additional circulation any
(Continued on Page 14)

When Pain Follows Physic, the Physic is Wrong

Pain is always a symptom of injury. Gripping means that the physic is harsh—that it irritates. You injure the bowels when you seek to help them in that way. The bowel lining—like the skin—becomes calloused if you constantly irritate it. The hardened lining retards the natural functions. Then you have a chronic condition calling for constant physic. And the calloused bowels demand a heavier dose. Such physic is wrong. It is wicked. It destroys the very functions that you seek to aid. You cause what you seek to cure. One should never take any laxative save Cascarets. They are gentle and natural.

They never irritate the bowels, never gripe. Every effect is curative. They are as harmless as they are palatable. One tablet is enough unless the bowels are calloused. The dose never needs increasing. Take them just as you need them to insure one free movement daily.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The box is marked like this:

Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

The vest-pocket box is 10 cents. The month-treatment box 50 cents. 12,000,000 boxes sold annually.